THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 95

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th S ptem'er.....1867.
1st Kheswan, 30th Oc ober.....
1st Kisleu, 29th November.....
1st Tebet, 31th Decem er.....
1st Shebat, 29th January.....1868.
1st Adar, 30th February.....
1st Nisan, 29th March.....
1st Iyar, 28d April.....
1st Sivan, 22d May.....
1st Tammuz, 21st June.....
1st Ab, 20th July.....
1st Elul, 19th August.....

Ash Wednesday, 26th February.....188.
Munch Thursday, 4th April.....
Good Friday, 10th April.....
Easter Sunday, 12th April.....
Ascension, 21st May.....
Pentecost, 31st May.....
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. ja12 mh1 tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 188. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Leadish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. W. Sellars, W. M.; R. Berg, K. P. uling, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John A. Smith, W. M.; H. Dow, Sec'y.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec'y.

KILWINNING, No. 34 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month, in Masonic Hall, 264 Second st. John Worsham, 33°, W. M; S. K. Pnilen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month, Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

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MYSTERIA Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Whitesh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Phillen, 32d, Tarsh.·.; —— Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Cirode 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY of the TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trosler, 32d, Reg.·.

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oct2

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of David Weeks, deceased, are notified to file them with the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
F. SMITH, Administrator.
October 29 1867. oct30 lawlaw*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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J. W. CLAPP, Late of Holly Spring., Miss. C. F. VANCE, J. A. ANDERSON,

CLAPP, VANCE & ANDERSON,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 15 MADISON ST., MEMPHIS.
nov21 1m

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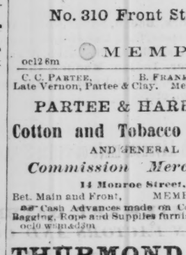

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

We find the following among the proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Templars of Missouri, as reported in the St. Louis *Freemason:*

Resolutions were adopted prohibiting any Missouri Knight Templar from being present or assisting in conferring the degrees of the A. and A. S. Rite upon any one who has not received the Order of the Temple in a regular Commandery, and reasserting our allegiance to the only legitimate Rite of Masonry in existence. They were ordered to be published in full with the proceedings.

We suppose that by "the only legitimate Rite of Masonry in existence," the author of the Resolutions mentioned intended to designate, *not* the York Rite, which consists only of the *three* degrees, of Apprentice, Fellow-Craft and Master; but these and the four Chapter, two Council and two Commandery degrees, which our Bro.·. MACKEY has designated, in one sense appropriately, and in another most inappropriately, "the American Rite." Appropriately, because it is not known out of the United States: inappropriately, because it is not in any true sense of the word a Rite, which is an aggregate of degrees, belonging to one system, and under one governing body or head.

If it is pretended to be a Rite, it is not known, in all its parts, in England, Scotland, Ireland, or on the Continent of Europe, as a Rite. The Chapter degrees are *none* of them known or worked on the Continent. They are not *all* known or worked in the British Islands; and the Royal Arch degree is very different even there, from that which it is here. The Council degrees are not known at all on the Continent, nor do we think they are worked in England, Scotland or Ireland. The Red Cross degree is not worked anywhere except in the United States, and was manufactured by WEBB out of two degrees of the old Rite of Perfection and of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and the Templar degree hardly resembles in any feature that in use in England, Scotland or Ireland, and is not known at all on the Continent. The Order of the Temple in France is a totally different thing.

The Grand Commandery of Missouri has permitted itself to be greatly deceived. The degrees of the American Scale have no *more* right to be called *Masonic*, than those of a dozen other Rites, older than they, and in their nature infinitely more Masonic. The truth is that the York Rite Masonry has no real history, far beyond the year 1717. At the beginning of the 18th century, as is now very well known, there was only one degree, that of Apprentice. Soon after the Master's degree began to be worked, English Lodges were established in Paris, in the year 1721, and other degrees were so rapidly made, that in 1747 CHARLES EDWARD STUART created a Chapter of Rose Croix at Arras, in France; in 1748, the Rite *de la Vielle-Bru* or *des Ecossais Fideles* was established at Toulouse, with nine degrees, and in 1750 a Lodge styled *Saint Jean d'Ecosse* was established at Marseilles, which afterwards assumed the title of *Scottish Mother-Lodge of France*, whose regime finally consisted of 18 degrees. The first of the Elu degrees is said to have been framed at Lyons in 1743. The Chapter of Clermont, of the high degrees, in which the Templar system was revived, was established in 1754, at Paris, at first with six degrees. And as early as 1758, and probably before, the Council or Chapter of Emperors of the East and West was established at Paris, working the Rite of Perfection in 25 degrees.

In France, two Rites are worked. One is the *Rit Moderne* or French Rite, which is the Rite of the Grand Orient of France, adopted by it in 1786, and consisting of the three Blue degrees and four others, to-wit: *Elu, Ecossais, Knights of the East* and *Rose Croix.*

The Rite of Heredom or Perfection, in twenty-five degrees, was *certainly* worked in France at least one hundred and ten years ago, the last degree being the Prince of the Royal Secret, the eighteenth the Rose Croix, and the twenty-fourth the Kadosh. We have Mss. rituals of the twenty-fifth, more than seventy years old.

The Primitive Scottish Rite was established at Namur in France in 1770, and consisted of thirty-three degrees. The Rite of Strict Observance conferred six; the *Regime Reforme* or *Rectifie*, of Dresden, had seven; the Rite of the Grand Lodge of the three Globes, at Berlin, has ten; the Swedish Rite had twelve; and the Rose Croix Rectified, of Schroeder of Marburg, in Hesse Cassel, established in 1766, had seven.

Every one of these, and several others that we might name, were older by many years than what with a very bold impudence the Missouri Grand Commandery calls the only *legitimate* Rite of Masonry in existence. If it is proper to call *any* Rite a bastard and illegitimate one, none deserves it more richly than the American, which is one of the latest in the world, younger than the Rite of Misraim of Bedarride, and, as including the Council degrees, as young as the Rite of Memphis of Marconis de Negre. And as to its *degrees*, there is not one of them, "above" or "below" or beyond the three blue degrees, that is not near sixty years younger than *several* degrees of the Rite of Perfection, which had been a Rite forty years before most of them were heard of. If the Royal Arch is older, it is not so in its American form. And it is perfectly well known that after LAWRENCE DERMOTT, in 1739, set up a Masonry of his own in opposition to the old Grand Lodge of England, and called his followers "Ancient Masons," and gave a degree which he called the Royal Arch, the legitimate body said *that it knew nothing about any such degree as the Royal Arch.* This was the body which Dr. OLIVER, in his Revelations of a Square, calls "the Constitutional Grand Lodge." And he states that in 1754 the Rituals of the Ecossais, the ELU and RAMSAY'S Royal Arch had been brought by some Brethren from France, and were worked in Lodge No. 94, meeting at the BEN JONSON'S Head, Spitalfields. He says, and it is the exact truth, that when the followers of DERMOTT established a Grand Lodge of their own, about 1754, they "commenced the practice of a species of Masonry unknown in former times. *They instituted a novel degree*, which they called the Royal Arch, *compounded out of a portion of the third degree*, AND FROM VARIOUS CONTINENTAL INNOVATIONS, which gave them a vast advantage in the minds of curious and unthinking persons, over the pure ancient system practised by the Grand Lodge, inasmuch as it held out the prospect of superior information, and a greater insight into the design of Ancient Freemasonry."

And again he says that Doctor MANNINGHAM, R. W. M, of those whom DERMOTT impudently called "Modern" Masons, ascertained by visiting one of the so-called *Ancient* Lodges "that the pretended Ancient Masonry consisted of nothing more than a reconstruction of RAMSAY'S Royal Arch, adapted by the genius of Craft Masonry, the principal feature of which was a transfer of the real landmarks of a Master Mason to a new degree, unknown to the fraternity before the date of this unnatural schism." He told them that "they were distinguished by an apparatus which could not substantiate an antiquity of more than ten or a dozen years; and were making fearful havoc with the Landmarks, by subdividing the third degree into two separate and distinct portions, to lend a sanction to *the new and untenable* doctrine that Masonry consists of four degrees."

And this new degree was made by taking what was a very small part of the Master's degree, as to ceremonial, and enlarging it into a degree, by using RAMSAY'S Royal Arch, or the 13th degree of the Rite of Perfection. This was done, too, by those whom Dr. OLIVER calls "a knot of expelled members," which the seceders really were. What was the consequence? Why, that DERMOTT'S Grand Lodge lasted seventy years: and "his Royal Arch degree was ultimately adopted by the legitimate Grand Lodge, and formally incorporated into the system, with this essential difference, however, that while the schismatics declared, in their Book of Constitutions, that Ancient Masonry consists of *four* degrees, the Constitutional Grand Lodge retained the primitive tradition, that Free Masonry contains *three* degrees only, *including* the Royal Arch."

Finally, at the Union of the two Grand Lodges on the 1st of December 1813, while WEBB'S novelties were in full vogue in the United States, the Lodge of Reconciliation, which was formed of the most eminent Masons from both parties, assisted by experienced Scottish and Irish Brethren, pronounced, "that pure ancient Masonry consists of three degrees and no more; viz: those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow-Craft and the Master Mason, *including* the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch. But that article is not intended to prevent any Lodge or Chapter from holding a meeting in any of the degrees of the Order of Chivalry, according to the Constitutions of the said Orders."

Is it not either the most consummate impudence or the profoundest ignorance, for men to declare that the American so-called "Rite," in *eleven* degrees, is "the only legitimate Rite of Free Masonry?"

We have yet more to say on this subject.

HOW SHALL MASONRY SEEK TO COMMEND ITSELF TO THE POPULAR ESTEEM?

Bro.·. JOHN W. SIMONS, in the *National Freemason*, says:

We cannot speak for other latitudes, but in this we know that the announcement of a Masonic entertainment will secure a large and attentive audience, and we insist upon it that in gratifying their desire for knowledge we are strengthening our position and making secure our future. Our wives and children, our neighbors and friends see at gatherings what manner of men we are and learn what it is we do, and they go away satisfied that we are engaged in a good work, and ought to be encouraged. To the friends thus raised up we can commit our defense against the diatribes of the *Watchman* and the *Banner*, the synods and conventicles which are continually misrepresenting us, proclaiming us atheists, infidels and what not. We care very little for the good or bad opinion of bigots who suppress the true and assert the false to make an argument against us; but we care a great deal for the good opinion of the community in which we live, and for the good name we have labored to create in preference to worldly wealth or honor. The Masonry we love and uphold we can conscientiously ask them to approve; we are proud to let it stand or fall as good men shall approve. Thus treated it has flourished as never earthly institution flourished before, and, for one, we will never consent to deprive it of the sustaining power of popular appreciation.

Intelligent men may probably be induced to respect Masonry still more, if it will persuade its writers to indulge less in ridiculous inventions gravely published as "traditions;" to cease relying, for evidence of antiquity, on Charters that are not genuine, and manuscripts of apocryphal authority, pretended to exist in the Bodlerian library and elsewhere; and also if they will become ashamed of claiming as Freemasonic associations the old working-guilds of Stone-masons, and CHRISTOPHER WREN as a Grand Master. All of these nonsensical pretences excite only the smiles of derision of scholars and antiquarians; and they are put forward by a Society which does not, in reality, know its own origin, nor the derivation of its own name, nor the meaning of the words Ahiman Rezon, by which it designates its manuals. *The evidence of the antiquity of Masonry consists of hints here and there, and occasionally a word or phrase, which those who have worked over and over its Rituals have unintentionally let alone, not knowing their significance.* Its present formulas and rituals are not old; its lectures and the explanations of its symbols are modern; *a Mason of* 1717 *could not gain entrance into an American Lodge* of 1867. Formulas, Lectures, Ceremonial, degrees change; but MASONRY remains, and hides her secrets as jealously as Isis did, even from the mass of those who think that they are initiated.

It is time, at any rate, to cease falsifying history, manufacturing traditions, representing as Masonic lessons what is not taught and never was taught by Masonry; whose lessons (we speak of the Blue Degrees) are few and simple, and admit of very little commentary; and representing mere myths and legends, which are but allegories and parables, as historical details of matters that actually occurred. The world is getting weary of all that, as it always wearies of pretence and grimace. You cannot make the common-place "sublime" by calling it so; nor ceremonies impressive that are tedious and tiresome.

Criticism, in the hands of men like NIEBUHR, is continually occupied in dissecting history, detecting forgery, and resolving annals into myths and legends. Masonry cannot escape its searching investigations. Bro.·. ALBERT G. MACKEY says:

"The laws which govern the institution of Freemasonry are of two kinds, written and unwritten." The latter are derived from the traditions, usages and customs of the Fraternity, as they have existed from the remotest antiquity." The written law is derived principally from the following sources:

1st. The Ancient Masonic Charges *said* to have been written in the reign of James II.

2d. The regulations adopted at the General Assembly held in 1663.

But that learned Brother must well know that no Masonic Charges were written in the reign of JAMES the Second: and that there is no evidence at all that any General Assembly of Freemasons was held in 1663.

How many of us know which among the symbols of Masonry are really ancient, and which are modern, so modern as not to have been used before the beginning of this century. We know, now, how long it has been pretended, exciting the quiet contempt of the well informed, that the two SAINTS JOHN were patrons of Masonry, and represented by the two parallel lines bounding the circle.

Let us have done with puerilities and nonsense. The evidences of the antiquity of Masonry are esoteric; not historical nor traditional. We have no history, far beyond the year 1700, and cannot trace our traditions much further back. *The proofs of the antiquity of the Order were never meant to be submitted to the world at large.* It is not important to us what opinion *they* have of the age of the Order. It was never meant that our symbols should be explained to *them; and our initiates now take for true the false explanations purposely invented and used to mislead those who had no right to know the true sense of the Oracles.* The jargon of the old Rituals, like the jargon of the Alchemists, had a meaning, for those who could discover it. It was never expected that men would live and thrive by telling the world everything they could in respect to the symbols and ceremonies of Masonry. It is fortunate that they can tell only the common and trivial interpretation with which THE SAGES WHO KNEW deluded the over-curious and those satisfied with the food of babes. The Ancients exhibited the Symbol and concealed the interpretation. At what is called by that learned intermingler of history and fiction, Ill.·. Bro.·. OLIVER, the 'revival' of Masonry, in 1717, and for years after, the vast majority of Masons,—all, except a few,—were Apprentices and Fellow-Crafts. The Masters were as few as among the Brahmins and Egyptians; and the "Brethren" at large were amused with pictures and common-place explanations. The Masters are not much more numerous now, who truly understand the Symbols; and none understand them fully. The Sphynx is half buried in the sands that the ages have heaped around it.

The more we popularize Masonry, the less it *is* Masonry. We are too eager to tell the world all about it. Masonic newspapers must have a continual supply of interesting reading; and these and lexicons leave little that the profane may not learn, of what Masons generally imagine to be their secrets. The popularizing of the Order, and the divulgation of its ceremonial by discussions and descriptions and references to the ancient writers on the mysteries, will in the end ruin Blue Masonry altogether.

It pretends to be what it is not; and does not know what it is. Its eulogists praise it without stint for excellencies and sublimities that it does not possess; and are blind to the mysterious secrets that are all around them, and unknown because the symbols are dumb and cannot explain themselves. We crave approval too much, and too much seek to commend the Order to the public. It is even ingenuously proclaimed that it is not a *Secret* Order, in any true sense of the word; as if it were no more than a Temperance Society or an Order of Red Men; and as if Secresy were a crime. We trumpet forth the good deeds of Masons, and their ordinary observance in war of their obligations, with a marked craving for notoriety and applause, that has become ridiculous and almost nauseous. It is time to end all that.

☞ We have some time since been asked for an opinion on this question. A. has been initiated and passed in a Lodge of which B. is a member, in B.'s absence. B., learning it, and still absent, sends the Lodge a written protest against the raising of A., in consequence of an unsettled difficulty between them. This protest is spread upon the record. After that, and it not being withdrawn, can A. be balloted for? Is it correct to hold that B. must attend and vote in the negative upon the question taken by ballot, or it will be had in his absence, when A. may perhaps be elected? We have answered as follows:

The Regulations of 1721 provides that no one could be entered a Brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted a member thereof, "without the unanimous consent of all the members of that Lodge then present when the candidate is proposed, and their consent is formally asked by the Master; and they are to signify their consent or dissent in their own prudent way, either virtually or in form, but with unanimity."

And the reason given for this is, "because the members of a particular Lodge are the best judges of it; and if a fractious member should be imposed on them, it might spoil their harmony or hinder their freedom; or even break or disperse the Lodge; which ought to be avoided by all good and true brethren."

A Lodge therefore, it may be broadly laid down, cannot take advantage of the absence of a good brother, who, it is known, would vote against a particular candidate if he were present, to elect that person, and thus perhaps throw aside and lose a Brother already one of themselves, to gain a new member. It would spoil the harmony of their Lodge, and they might break or disperse. Enemies, who perhaps will not speak to each other, cannot meet in the same Lodge as Brethren. It would be an abominable mockery; and certainly no Lodge is at liberty to receive one who is strenuously objected to by a Brother. If, therefore, a Brother is constrained to be absent from the Lodge when a ballot is to be taken, he may leave his dissent in writing. He has the right to make it known "in his own prudent way." If a Brother were to rise in open Lodge, and declare that he would not consent to the admission of a proposed candidate, it would be a useless ceremony to take a ballot.

That dissent rejects the candidate. A Brother may, if he chooses, express his dissent in that way. He has a *right* to dissent secretly; but he is not compellable to do so.

We think it quite clear, therefore, that no one can be elected, and it is not proper to take a ballot, if and so long as a formal protest is on file against permitting the party to be entered a Brother. The whole purpose of the ballot is to know if any one dissents. If that is already known, to take a vote is useless. Common sense teaches this; and Masonic law is not altogether independent of common sense. Such notions as that there must be a ballot notwithstanding an adverse report by a Committee; and that although a candidate asks to withdraw his petition, informing the Lodge that he does not want to become a member of it, there must nevertheless be a ballot, seem to us mere puerilities.

HIGH DEGREES.

A shrewd correspondent of a St. Paul (Minn.) paper, writing from this city, makes the following paragraph, under the head "Masonry," which we heartily inidorse:

Throughout the country the members of the Craft have recently been flooded with degrees, almost obscuring the three first degrees, upon which the whole superstructure rests. There appears to be a conflict in the Scotch Rite jurisdiction which all true and consistent Masons hoped and desired was reconciled a few months ago, but appearances and practice point to other conditions. In the Memphis Rite, also, want of harmony and doubtful jurisdiction impair this branch of the Order, replete with lessons of wisdom and incentives to upright life and conduct, making it useless for all practical purposes; but to be hoped for the glory of the Order and consequent welfare of society, these disturbing elements will soon disappear and order be restored in the temple. Irregular and unconstitutional organizations in Masonry can not thrive. The attempt to establish bodies of high grade upon cloudy authority will not prosper, and the attempt to do it will drive from the Masonic pavement many worthy and polished ashlars. Latterly we have come to the conclusion that true Masonic piece and square work, in these days, are found only in the York Rite, and for its protection we are ready and willing to forego all other alliances. It was our first love, and shall have our last act of allegiance and service."—*Voice of Masonry, Chicago.*

We copy the above from the St. Louis *Freemason*, and in the name of many of "the Craft" whose instructer the drawer and endorser of this draft on their credulity pretend to be, we ask them if they *are* ready to forego *all* other alliances than that with the York Rite, and to abandon Royal Arch, Templar and "Cryptic" Masonry? Speak out! Or do they mean to delude their disciples by pretending that the "York Rite" or Original Craft Masonry consists or ever did consist of any more than *three* degrees. Let us know *why* the American degrees "above" that of Master, are any less *outside* of true Masonry, than the degrees of any other of the many Rites worked in Europe. It is high time for humbug to hide its head. If there is to be a Masonic Purism, let it be *honest*, and begin by laying the axe to the root of the Chapter, Council and Commandery degrees.

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WE would call the attention of the Public to the fact that, having entirely altered and improved our premises, we are desirous of selling out the present Stock of DRY GOODS at prices which we do not publish for a PUFF and BLOW, but would simply ask of a discriminating public to come and

Look at the Goods,

And then judge for yourselves. Adopting for our motto, "HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY," we shall adhere strictly to it in all the details of our business, and endeavor to give every satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage.

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AGENTS for the sale of the "PREMIUM COTTON GINS," made by W. G. Clemons, Brown & Co., Columbus, Georgia.

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Near Worsham House, Memphis.

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WE are now entering upon our twentieth year of business in Memphis, and the sixteenth in New Orleans, and solicit a continuance of patronage from our friends and the public generally. Our house in New Orleans will, as heretofore, be under the management of W. S. PICKETT, an old and experienced merchant in the New Orleans cotton trade, and affords to our customers the advantages of either market, as their interest or inclination may indicate them to ship.

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Commission Merchants,
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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

SATURDAY, : : : : : NOVEMBER 23 1867

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LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 292 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No 12 MADISON STREET.

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John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

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RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissoized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of good REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

WISE CONQUERORS.

While the United States have been assiduously engaged in insisting "on the severe and jealous policy of a Conqueror" over the South, "in the crude settlement of their new acquisition," we of that subjugated South have had as ample occasion as leisure to *think; and free thought is a peril for tyrants.* While they have been accustoming the people of the South to a Military Despotism, as an apprentissage like that of Rome under OCTAVIUS, which prepared the people for DOMITIAN and VITELLIUS, to reconcile them to the Government of a single will, and lead them to look upon republican government with contempt, as a failure and a fraud, we have read the grave lessons of history, as to the downfall of other commonwealths, and the processes of their subjugation.

The leaders of the Revolutionists of the North pretend to desire the restoration of peace and Union. They lie: they *do not* wish it. It would be their political sunbhilation, and they prefer to secure a larger lease of power, at the cost of an eternal infamy. If they had desired peace and a reintegrated Union, the precepts of reason and the lessons of history concurred to teach them how to effect what was so much to be desired.

Always in a minority, we have been always an unimpassioned spectator of the political controversies of the country. We have never sworn by the words of any political leader. We are not now the Seyd of any man or party. We have no political rights, and we want none. But we do look curiously on, to see what is to be the result and final outgrowth of the illimitable folly and frantic idiocy of those who now sit upon the vacated thrones of the great Statesmen of the Past, and pretend to be the leaders of the people.

And, of all that history has bequeathed to us, we know nothing more significantly appropriate now, than the fine speech of CEREALIS, a Roman Proconsul, to the Gauls, made to dissuade them from revolt. Speaking of the Romans, he said, and at the risk of being deemed pedantic, we quote the Latin: "Nos, quamvis toties lacessiti, jure victoriæ id solum vobis addidimus, quo pacem tueremur; nam neque quies gentium sine armis; neque arma sine stipendiis; neque stipendia sine tributis, haberi queant. Cetera in communi siti sunt: ipsi plerumque nostris exercitibus præsidetis; ipsi has allasque Provincias regitis: nil seperatum clausumve. Proinde pacem et urbem, quam victores victique eodem jure obtinemus, amate, colite."

"We," the Roman Legate said to the subjugated Gauls: "We, although so often goaded by you into hostilities, have by the right of conquest imposed upon you only that which was indispensable to the preservation of peace. For there cannot be peace and quiet without arms, nor arms without pay for the troops, nor pay without tribute and taxes. All else we have in common. Many of yourselves have high commands in our armies; those of your race are the rulers of these and other Provinces: nothing is barred and inclosed against you. Love, therefore, and cherish peace and the Commonwealth, which belong alike, and by one title, to the victors and the vanquished."

How the heathen Empire shames the Christian Republic! Is nothing imposed upon the conquered people of the South, except that which was indispensable to the preservation of peace? Since LEE and JOHNSTON and KIRBY SMITH surrendered, and a whole people voluntarily surrendered the right of self-defence, not an armed squadron has any where in the South contested the will of the victor. We have willingly paid our tribute and taxes, and submitted in silence to the army and the ignominious despotism of the Freedmen's Bureau. What have *we* had in common with the conqueror? What man among us all who had soul enough to fight for or stand by his State in her extremity, has command in the armies of the United States, or commands a Province, or eats the bread of a freeman in peace and safety, or is deemed worthy to vote by the side of a grinning negro? What is there, which freemen wish to live for, that is not barred and inclosed against *us?* Do peace and the Commonwealth belong alike, and by one title, to *us* and to our conquerors? Were the Romans fools, then, and are *our* Masters wise?

We will venture to affirm, without the least apprehension of being contradicted by any one except the reckless conductor of some Radical journalistic nuisance, that if the measures which now constitute the policy of Jacobinism in respect to the reconstruction of the Southern State Governments, and which compose its most distinguishing acts, had been proposed, one year ago, to the people of the Northern States, they would not have had one vote in five hundred in any one of them. Had such proceedings been expected, the great probability is, that the people would then have risen, as to a man, to prevent them. The whole nature of Congress was altered, and it became a Club of Jacobins, domineered over by a new ROBESPIERRE in the person of STEVENS, a SAINT JUST in the person of COLFAX, and a COUTHON in the person of BUTLER; and the wheels frame of the Republic was changed, before these things could be done.

All men know by what evil arts of the Conspirators, this equal usurpation on the rights of the President and the People, has first cheated, and then offered violence to both.

The weighty and respectable part of the people of the South have been impoverished, driven from blazing houses, and are only not exiles because they have not the means to escape from a vulgar and relentless despotism. Property has lost its weight and consideration, along with its security; voluntary leagues and associations of negroes and a few factious and unprincipled white men, virtually possess the powers of government in the Southern States, as the Mauntain did in France, in 1793; freedom has been banished from the South, and Generals legislate for a country where negroes vote and bayonets sustain their mastery over white men. To hinder the work of reconstruction is a crime; to vote for a Conservative candidate justifies the assassination of the voter. There is no law except that which the arbitrary will of the military satraps, independent even of the Commander-in-Chief, as the Parliamentary Generals were of the King, enacts or graciously permits to exist. We are compelled to observe the forms of courtesy towards Judges appointed without authority of law, and who shamelessly usurp the prerogative of judgment. The carnival of Hell has commenced. The rules of law, the titles to property, the obligations of contracts have all alike become uncertain and imaginary. Nothing is settled, nothing is certain, the very rules of ordinary justice are repealed. Unconsidered knaves sit in the high places of power, and plantation negroes upon the Judiciary Committees of Reconstruction Conventions; until one wonders at the incessant whirl of folly, rapacity, oppression and villainy, and almost believes the whole infernal intermingling of grotesque farce and hidecus tragedy, to be an ugly dream.

Really, there is reason to suspect that the Roman heathen were wiser conquerors than the American Puritan, whose idea of hell, some one has wittily said, is, that it is a place where every one has to mind his own business.

PROTESTS AND REGRETS.

The New York *Times*, owned and edited by HENRY J. RAYMOND, Jacobin member of Congress, of a late date, has the following protest:

The reconstruction act under which the Southern States are required to reorganize their governments, gives the negroes of those States *universal* suffrage, and requires them to frame State Constitutions which shall do the same thing. Every negro in the South over twenty-one years of age is to be allowed to vote. Now we certainly are not mistaken in saying that this is not what the settled judgment of the Republican party demands or approves. It is not what a majority of the Republican party in Congress demanded or desired. It was forced upon them, against their better judgment and against their deliberate decision in caucus, by a coalition of the Democrats and the Radicals, who joined their strength to enforce the position that either *no* negroes should vote, or else that *all* should vote. They drove the Republican party in Congress to this alternative—and, as a matter of necessity and not of choice, they decided in favor of universal negro suffrage.

If the question were free from "side issues," it would be easily and promptly settled. If it were simply thus—"are the negroes of the South, as a body, qualified to take part in the reorganization of the Southern State Governments; is it wise or safe to leave them to decide what principles shall be embodied in the State Constitutions, what shall be the form and powers of the State Governments, and what shall be the securities for life and property under them"—there are not ten men out of a thousand in the Republican party who would not say no. Nobody believes they are. How should they be? The great mass of them have been kept in the most stolid ignorance all their lives; they can neither read nor write; they have heard nothing of politics and know nothing of the simplest facts of our history or our Government; they have neither the capacity to form opinions nor the material to form them from; and as a matter of necessity, as well as of fact, they will be and are simply tools in the hands of party leaders and wire-pullers on the one side or the other. Circumstances just now throw them into the hands of the Republicans. The weight of their votes can and will be thrown into the Republican scale. And it is this fact which leads the Republicans to accept for them the principle of universal suffrage, and which, we may add, leads the Democrats to oppose it.

The *Times* declares that it is now too late to stop the process of Constitution-making by the Conventions got up under the reconstruction acts; but suggests that Congress has the power to deal as it pleases with their work when it shall have been completed, and proposes that it should require the Constitutions so made to be so changed as to substitute "*impartial*" for "*universal*" suffrage. It is a plain confession of the malignity and folly of the Congressional legislation "outside of the Constitution," in respect to reconstruction. If such is Republican statesmanship, republicanism ought to be short-lived, for Congress govern with even less sense than kings.

LEGISLATIVE.

Wednesday, November 20

SENATE.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor, transmitting the report of the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, which the Governor characterized as able, elaborate and satisfactory. The report was then read, at the request of the senate, by Dr. William P. Jones, the Superintendent. The reports of the Board of Trustees, and of the Senate Committee on the Asylum, were also read. Five thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

The Senate considered and adopted the following resolution, which was introduced some time since by Mr. Rodgers, the vote being, upon a division, eleven to nine.

WHEREAS, Many of the citizens of this State, pending the late war, were required to execute penal bonds for their good behavior and return to loyalty, amounting, in the aggregate, to millions of dollars; and whereas, many of said persons have, in every imaginable way possible, given evidence of disloyalty to the country; and whereas, many of the peaceable and loyal citizens of the State have suffered in life, limb and property on account of the rebellion in which they took no stock, or had any agency in producing; and whereas, it is a cardinal principle of the law, that no man or person should be permitted to take advantage of his own wrong, or that his wrong should be permitted to work injury to others without compensation therefor; and whereas, it is believed that there are enough of the bonds aforesaid forfeited by the makers thereof to make an available sum or fund sufficient to create or raise a sum large enough to indemnify all the citizens for damage done them as aforesaid; and whereas, the proceeds of said bonds may be found quite sufficient to supersede the necessity for the passage of a bill now pending before this General Assembly, entitled "An act to indemnify loyal citizens for losses sustained in putting down the rebellion," which would therefore relieve the good loyal people of the State, prevent a heavy tax for years, and preserve the honor and credit of the State; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to use all legitimate means possible to have the proceeds of said bonds aforesaid secured for the benefit and indemnity of the loyal citizens of the State of Tennessee for losses sustained in putting down the rebellion, and for adhering to loyal and Union principles.

HOUSE—NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Johnson: To create a new county from portions of Fayette, Hardeman and McNairy counties, said new county to be known as Railroad county.

Mr. Bosson: A resolution requesting the Judges of the Supreme Court to report to the General Assembly at its next session, the facts in regard to the appropriation by the State, of certain lands to the Universities of Nashville and East Tennessee, and to accompany this report with a statement of their opinion as to the equitable right of said Universities to further compensation on account of said land. Referred to the Committee on Education and Common Schools.

Mr. Bean: A bill to secure to the loyal citizens of Tennessee recompense from the United States Government for losses incurred by the rebellion. This bill provides that all claims shall first be examined and audited by a board of three commissioners, to be appointed in each county, after which they shall be sent to a general commissioner, to be stationed at Nashville, who shall classify, arrange and put them into proper shape to be presented to the General Government. It also provides that two and one-half per cent. shall be deducted by the Comptroller from the amount of all claims allowed and paid by the United States.

A report was read from the Quartermaster General, when the House adjourned.

JULIUS DEGEMIER, legislative reporter for the *Staats Zeitung* of Nashville, was arrested in that city on Sunday last on a United States warrant issued for an alleged defalcation of $65,000, as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Erie Pa., whence he had surreptitiously fled

THE NEWS.

—Some Democrats in Washington assert that they have sounded Gen. Grant as to whether he would consent to run as their candidate for President, and they state that he declared that under no circumstances would he be the Democratic candidate.

—The venerable poet Fitz Greene Halleck died at Guilford, Conn., recently, in his eightieth year. He was for many years the confidential business manager of the late John Jacob Astor, and, while filling that position, found leisure for the production of a number of meritorious poetical works, more than one of which has become "familiar as household words" in every house in America.

—Mr. Rogers, a wealthy vine grower of Cleveland, Ohio, has purchased 1200 acres of land adjoining the Beersheeba Springs property, on the Cumberland mountain in this State, and contemplates the erection of a vast vineyard, and expects to cultivate the grape extensively in this State.

—The Judiciary Committee held an extra session on the 20th at Willard's Hotel. All of the members were present. So far as can be definitely ascertained, a vote was taken on the question as to whether the evidence heard since the July session furnished any additional grounds for the impeachment, and the result was four in favor of it, to five against it. This leaves the Committee as it stood in June last, when they voted four for censure of the President, three for impeachment and two for acquittal.

—A dispatch from Richmond, of the 18th, says: Judge Burnham delivered his charge to the Grand Jury. He said: "A happier state of society is beginning to appear, and while we cannot close our eyes to threatened evils and disturbances in the community, yet the crisis may be safely passed by forbearance, and by the firm and impartial administration of law." He called attention to the fact that while the greater number of crimes before court were committed by freedmen, all cases must be tried fairly and impartially.

—Thaddeus Stevens has under consideration the advisability of dividing Texas into two or more States, and has announced his intention of introducing a bill for that purpose during the coming session. On Saturday he was engaged in collecting information respecting the population, condition, and interests of different sections of the State, and requested a Texas editor to furnish him all the information obtainable upon the question.

—The Government has information that Mr. Davis, the illustrious State prisoner, would be in Richmond on the 21st instant. District Attorney Chandler is in town, and says that so faras he is concerned the trial of Mr. Davis will be commenced on Monday next. There is some doubt, however, in regard to Mr. Evarts' readiness to proceed on that day. As he is one of the leading counsel his absence may delay the trial.

—Judging from the outside conversation of members, says the telegraphic correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, little will be done toward impeachment, while there is a general disposition to discuss, at as early a day as possible, the financial question. In this particular it may be mentioned that Senator Sherman says that Congress will probably repeal the authority by which the Secretary of the Treasury has been contracting the currency four millions per month.

—The Prince of Wales, whose fondness of Paris makes Englishmen grumble, received a severe "snub" at La Mabille, the other evening from Teresa, one of the Queens of the *can can*. On being informed who was the object of her rebuke, she remarked: If he is indeed a Prince, so much the more reason why he should be taught how to behave himself."

—The *Alta Californian* of the 11th of October, says that the vintage is now in full progress, and that the production of wine will be largely this year than ever before in California. It adds that in San Bernardino many of the grapes are being made into raisins, which can be made with more profit than either wine or brandy in the districts most remote from the market.

—In the house owned by Mrs. Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill., in a glass frame, is set a piece of Laura Keene's dress which she wore on the evening of the President's assassination. It bears a portion of the deep, dark crimson stain which she received as she supported the martyr's head in her arms when she hastened from the stage to the box where he fell.

—A journal in the town of Normandy publishes the subjoined curious advertisement: "M. Champdavoine, schoolmaster at Blavette, receives boarders at moderate charges, supplies families with soup on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, and sells fried potatoes every day." M. Champdavoine no doubt holds his classes in his kitchen, and makes his boys peel potatoes while he is hearing their lessons.

—If we are to believe the Hartford *Courant*, the state of things in New England is sufficiently alarming. The old center of religion on this continent, the home of the Pilgrim Fathers, the land of Mather and Williams and Edwards, threatens to lapse into infidelity. What can be the reason for this? Devotion to the negro, we fear, has taken the place of devotion to the church. Henceforth it will be well for New England apostles to limit the sphere of their labors, and to look at home.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE following resolutions have been adopted by the Planters' Association of Claiborne parish, upon the recommendation of a committee:

WHEREAS, the exhausted and dilapidated condition of our country, attributable to the disorganized system of labor, as well as an over-anxiety upon the part of the planter to raise large crops of cotton, calls loudly upon the planters for a change in regard thereto, therefore, we whose names are hereto annexed, have formed ourselves into a society, known as the Planters' Association of Claiborne parish.

1. *Resolved*, That for the future, we will devote our attention to raising more grain, fruit and vegetables, and less cotton, thereby making the country self-sustaining.

2. *Resolved*, That we will not employ any laborers who are of known vicious habits, or who cannot produce good evidence of their qualities as faithful laborers, and who have not faithfully complied with any previous contract made with their former employers. This resolution to take effect November 1, 1867.

3. *Resolved*, That we, as an Association, feel it our duty to ameliorate the condition of all our people, irrespective of color, and pledge ourselves to a faithful performance of any and all contracts that we may enter into with laborers hereafter.

WILKES' *Spirit of the Times*, notwithstanding its promise to abjure politics, has a word to say on the subject occasionally. It remarks: "It cannot be doubted that in administering this rebuke to the Republican party, the people have acted with deliberation; and it is equally indubitable that the driving power of that rebuke was the public conviction of the incompetency of the leaders of that party to the further management of the national affairs. Whether the people meant, at the same time, to proclaim their confidence in the superior virtue of the Democratic party, is a problem of quite another color. * * * Nothing pays so high a per centage as courage; nothing is so fatal to presumptuous leaders as cowardice. It was obvious to every man of the least worldly experience, that if Congress should permit the President to usurp its functions and to challenge it to combat without provoking a comparison of powers, that the flinching party would use the world's respect, and with that respect its own ascendancy. It was, therefore, the unfortunate refusal of the Republican party to impeach Mr. Johnson when the time was ripe, and the hesitation to confer upon the country the tranquility which would have followed any prompt form of reconstruction, that was the starting point of its decline."

—The Government has information that Mr. Davis, the illustrious State prisoner, would be in Richmond on the 21st instant. District Attorney Chandler is in town, and says that so faras he is concerned the trial of Mr. Davis will be commenced on Monday next. There is some doubt, however, in regard to Mr. Evarts' readiness to proceed on that day. As he is one of the leading counsel his absence may delay the trial.

SEVEN negro convicts escaped from the Tennessee penitentiary on Monday last. A preconcerted plan had been formed on the part of seventy-four, but only seven succeeded. It is thought they will all be captured.

—The Archduke Henry of Austria has married Mlle. Hoffman, a theatrical performer. She has been made Countess de Bozin.

GEN. FORREST was in Nashville on the 15th, also Gen. JOHN C. BROWN, of Pulaski.

MARRIED.

HENRY—FEGER—In the First Baptist Church, in this city, on the 21st inst., by Rev. A. R. Miller, Captain WILLIAM F. HENRY, of Pekin, Illinois, to Miss E. JOSIE FEGER, only daughter of D. H. Feger, of this city.

Having been favored with an invitation to witness the ceremony, we had the pleasure of seeing our fair young friend "Josie" place her hand in that of her future "captain," to be guided by him down life's turbulent stream, which we trust may be made smooth to them, glided with endpring sunlight, and their common barque be wafted by the breezes freighted with the incense of floral treasures.

When heart and heart in holy wedlock joined,
Bless'd by the priest, more closely are entwined,
Let no rough winds across their path prevail,
But summer breezes only bend their sail.
Through hours of love—nay, of enraptured bliss,
Be Digby a life of endless happiness.

DIED.

COWART—Of pneumonia, at the Worsham House, in this city, on Friday morning, the 23d inst., WILLIAM D. COWART, of Council Bend, Ark., in the 40th year of his age.

GREEN—FLORENCE GREEN, eldest daughter of Mrs. T. T. Green, aged 4 years 2 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence, 198 Vance street, This (Saturday) Morning, at 10 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

GREEN Died, in Memphis, November 22, 1867, FLORENCE, eldest daughter of T. T. and S. S. Green, aged 4 years 2 months and 12 days

Thus another bright beautiful flower has been taken from earth to deck the Heavenly Garden. Another link formed in the chain that binds earth to Heaven. No more will her innocent prattle be heard in a sorrowing family; no more will her fairy feet be heard pattering through our home. Her conversation is with angels now; her earthly song changed to one of praise around the throne of God. Bright beyond a child of her years, she was the joy of the household. None ever knew our darling but to love her indeed. The only solace the bereaved mother, she was idolized. But she is gone, and we must in humble submission, and say, "Thy will, Oh God, not ours be done." Even now methinks she would exclaim: "Weep not, mother, I am happy!" When in the deep dark chambers of grief remember the words of Jesus: "Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Farewell, our little FLORENCE, farewell! No more on earth can we greet you; but soon our race be done, and when the Heavenly lamp shall sound the end of time, and the dawn of the Eternal Morn, then indeed we hope to greet thee, where no farewell tear is shed. W. T. B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Hamilton lodge, No. 296, are hereby notified to attend a special communication, This (Saturday) Evening, November 23, 1867, for work in the M. M. Degree.
By order of P. M. STANLEY, W. M.
W. R. BUTTS, Secretary. nov23 1t

Saloon for Rent and Fixtures for Sale.

ONE of the oldest established stands in the city for RENT, and the FIXTURES for SALE on the most reasonable terms. Apply at this office. nov23 1f

To Bridge Builders.

HAVING been appointed by the County Court to have a "Substantial Bridge" erected over Cypress Creek, on the old Hale road, the undersigned will receive bids for the same until the 16th inst.
JESSE FORREST,
S. C. SNYDER, and others.
nov23 3t

A CALL—LAST CALL.

OFFICK MEMPHIS GAYOSO GAS CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., November 23, 1867.

I HEREBY notify the delinquent stockholders that if the calls made are not paid at this office corner Main and Jefferson streets, on THIS DAY, at or before 3 o'clock, INSTANTER, legal proceedings will be commenced; regretting this course, but the interests involved require prompt action.
nov23 JOHN DONOVAN, President.

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Poplar Street, East of Orleans,

Mrs. M. F. POPE, Principal.

PERSONS wishing to enter pupils will please call after 3 p.m., or at any time Saturday 11 se28 tf

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—Gen. Mower this evening issued special order No. 193, suspending those portions of orders Nos. 191 and 192, of the 20th and 21st instant, removing the Judical and State officers. The *Times* has a special saying that Gen. Grant has directed Gen. Mower to suspend his orders making removals until Gen. Hancock's arrival.

Although Dr. Avery, the newly appointed sheriff, has not given the required bond, a military guard was sent to the sheriff's office this afternoon, ejecting occupants and insulting Avery.

Hancock is expected here to night.

The City Council last night adopted the Mayor's recommendation that city notes, of denominations of tens and twenties, be stamped to bear 7 30 interest from December 1st.

A mass meeting of citizens is being held in Lafayette Square, in pursuance of a call to consider the city finances. A lengthy preamble and resolutions were adopted, one of which is that a committee of eleven citizens be appointed to communicate with Gen. Hancock, upon his arrival, and explain to him the needless and demoralizing burdens imposed upon the people by the circulation of city notes as money, and that he be asked to relieve them of the monstrous evil either by removing the present city council, or compelling the municipal authorities to fulfill their engagements. They suggest the enforcement of the condition upon which the greater portion of the money was issued, and that it be not re-issued when received back into the treasury.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The House Judiciary Committee will hold a meeting to-morrow, for the purpose of agreeing upon their reports on the impeachment question.

It is generally conceded that Congress will remove the tax on cotton. The Secretary of the Treasury will, on Monday, send to the Senate a reply to the resolution calling upon him for any facts or reports in possession of his department on that subject; also, will inclose a report from Commissioner Wells in favor of the repeal.

Gen. Grant's report says a large number of surplus stores have been disposed of during the year, and numerous civil officers discharged. That the cost of the inspection of troops has been greatly reduced. He neither recommends the continuance or discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. The total strength of the army is 55,500; recruits during the year, 44,000; desertions, 13,000. The General recommends a change in the term of service, making it from three to five years; also a change of system of Court Martial so as to ensure a more speedy and severe punishment for desertion. At the last report there were 11,000 volunteers in the service; now 200, and these all officers. An increase of officers in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Department is recommended.

The report of the Quarter Master General shows over 11,000 separate accounts to have been settled, amounting to nearly $400,000,000, leaving claims unsettled to the amount of $47,000,000.

LOUISVILLE, November 22.—River falling with three feet in canal. Weather very mild.

RICHMOND, November 22.—Jefferson Davis arrived here this morning and is stopping at the house of his counsel, Robert Ould.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, November 22.—Consols, 95¾; 5 20s, 70¾; Illinois Central, 85½; Erie, 40¾.

FRANKFORT, November 22.—5 20s, 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 22.—Cotton closed at 8¼d uplands, 8¼d Orleans; sales of 10,000 bales. Corn, 48s 9d. California wheat, 11s 9d. Barley, 5s 4d. Oats, 3s 11d. Peas, 50s. Beef, 112s 6d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 51s 6d. Cheese. 52s. Bacon, 49s.

LONDON, November 21, p.m.—Dispatches from Florence state that the Italian Parliament will convene on the 5th of the ensuing month. Baron Batazzi, formerly Prime Minister, is certain to be made President of a popular branch of Parliament.

It is said that Gen. Menebrau, present Prime Minister, has issued another note wherein the action of France in invading the Papal States is severely denounced.

LONDON, November 22.—The Colonial Office is in receipt of dispatches from Government officials in West Indies, relating to the alleged Tontula disaster, indicating that the accounts heretofore published to be greatly exagerated.

Late dispatches contain the intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingston, the celebrated African traveler and explorer. There are but few particulars, but the Doctor was known to be safe in April last. He was then exploring the wastes of Africa hundreds of miles from the sea coast.

S. C. TOOF,

—AT THE—

FRANKLIN JOB OFFICE

15 West Court Street,

Will execute all orders for

Printing

IN THE BEST STYLE, AND AS

LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN MEMPHIS.

Ordes are Respectfully Solicited.

E. M. APPERSON, G. V. RAMBAUT.

E. M. APPERSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 238½ Front and 6 Jefferson Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A LARGE stock of Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Rope, Ties, etc., for sale to customers on usual terms. nov16 1m

NOTICE.

THE Law Firm of THOMPSON & FRAZER is dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. Both of them will give attention to the business in their charge till closed.
WM. G. THOMPSON,
C. W. FRAZER.
November 20, 1867. nov21

INSURANCE.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK.
Assets.....$3,765,263 40

Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,
Assets.....$1,902,706 63

Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI.
Assets.....$1,000,000

Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital.....$500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing, and their large Cash Assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.
Vredenburg & Sylvester,
General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 21

ONE PRICE STORE!

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE!

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Have just received and offer

BEAUTIFUL POPLINS.

At 30 Cents per Yard.

BLACK AND WHITE SHEPHERD PLAID

At 15 Cents per Yard.

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

At 85 Cents per Yard.

Also, a large stock of

FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, LINSEYS,
Bleached and Brown MUSLINS,
PRINTS of the handsomest styles,
SHOES, HOSIERY,
NOTIONS, Etc., etc., etc.,

All of which will be sold at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

We call the attention of the Ladies to our new

CLOAK AND SILK ROOM.

All styles of CLOAKS made to order, and a GOOD FIT GUARANTIED.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS
AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE
ON EASTERN JOBBERS' PRICES.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,
242 Main Street,
Corner Jefferson.
nov10

J. B. WASSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, Pomades, Perfumeries, Etc.,

And an endless variety of

Fancy Toilet Articles, Etc.,

Too tedious here to enumerate.

SUCCESSORS TO

Messrs. NIPGEN & REAKIRT, and of JOHN A. NIPGEN, No. 318 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

ASSOCIATED with this House are Messrs. B. F. Farnsworth, John C. Rosskirk, C. P. Sengstack, James Boon and others, all of whom are well and favorably known in this city and throughout the South generally, as thorough practical Druggists and correct business men of long and tried experience. And with our personal knowledge and familiarity with the wants of our numerous friends and patrons, and our strict attention to business, we are determined to make this the

Wholesale Drug Emporium

OF THE SOUTH.

We would therefore offer special inducements to dealers in this city and country generally, to favor us with their confidence, assuring them that as we import direct from foreign markets, and purchase from the original manufacturers and first-hand dealers of this country, in unbroken packages, we therefore expect to be able to offer goods in quality and at prices that will defy competition. Respectfully,

J. B. WASSON & CO., Prop'rs,
No. 318 Main street, Memphis.
☞ Sign of the Big Mortar. oc26tf

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY

At half-past 1—Children Half Price.

Positively Last Appearance of Lotta.

Saturday, November 23.—CAPT. CHARLOTTE, "GOOD FOR NOTHING NANLOTTA, with Songs, Banjo Solo and Clog Dance.

EVENING.—MARRIED LIFE, with full cast, and PARIS EXPOSITION. Characters by company.

In preparation.—UNDER THE GAS LIGHT, and NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE

G. J. DEAGLE.....Lessee and Manager.
TONY DENIER.....Stage Manager.

Saturday Evening, November 23.—BILL OF INJUNCTION DISMISSED—Every Night Until Further Notice. The Grand Legendiery Drama, A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT triumphant over the BLACK CROOK.

Admission, $; Family Circle, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box Office open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7½. nov23 1t

FAIR AND FESTIVAL

—AT—

MEMPHIS CLUB HALL,

—IN—

Greenlaw Opera Building,

Cor. Second and Union Sts., commencing

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867,

To aid in the erection of

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Tickets, : : : : Fifty Cents.
nov23 1w

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY

AND GYMNASTICS.

MDME. LEISE would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Memphis that her Classes are now open at her new and splendid hall, at No. 221 Second street, in the Adams block, one of the most private and pleasant locations in the city. Mdme. L. has two large Halls suited to the wants of her pupils. All her Classes will be strictly private. Pupils admitted on the days of tuition. All the new and most fashionable dances taught in a few lessons. Ladies' classes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a.m.; Masters and Misses Tuesdays and Saturdays at half-past 3 o'clock p.m.; Gentlemen from 8 to 10 o'clock p.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Mdme. L. will give instructions in the Lee Academy, the Memphis Female Institute, and at Mrs. Magee's School in South Memphis, as soon as the classes can be arranged. The Madame will also give instructions in the new Gymnastics or Physical Culture, which imparts so much grace and beauty to the figure. This training gives her School the advantage over all others, as there is no extra charge made for this branch. Terms—to suit the times—per term of twenty-four lessons, $15.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit School during the hours of tuition, before placing their children elsewhere. Good music provided, and soirees given twice per month. se21

SALE EXTRAORDINARY

Menken Brothers

Offer their Entire Stock of

DRESS GOODS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

IRISH & FRENCH POPLINS,

TO BE CLOSED OUT

REGARDLESS of COST.

A NEW LINE OF

Elegant DeLaines at 20c.

Superb Dress Goods, 20c.

New Fine Wool Blankets.

French Imported Cloaks.

Elegant Cloaks.

Handsome Poplins at 25c.

LOOK AT OUR STOCK.
nov17

THE RUSH FOR THE

Great Bargains

DAILY OFFERING AT OUR

CLEARING OUT SALE

STILL CONTINUES.

THOUSANDS bear witness that Goods can be obtained at our Store

CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER.

Our assortment is still complete.

Fast colored Calicos's only 10 cents per yard.
Bleached Domestics only 8 cents per yard.
Wraxhone Corsets $1 per pair
Ladies' shoes $1 10 per pair—other qualities from 75 cents to $1 75 per pair.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG SALE! WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY, AND SAY WHAT WE MEAN.

Our entire stock MUST BE SOLD at any sacrifice.

Ladi s' Black Cloth Cloaks, $1 each.
Ladies' extracts, (genuine) 50 cents per bottle.
Pomades, Hair Oils, Extracts and other Toilet articles at less than cost of transportation.
A full assortment all colors Zephyr Wool Nubias and Scntags at 50 cents each—worth at least $1 50 to $2.
Plaid Canton Flannels only 24 cents per yard.
All wool Flannels from 25 to 50 cents per yard.

The balance of our stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS

—TO BE SOLD—

REGARDLESS of COST.

Gents' Clothing—all our stock of Clothing—House, in this city, on Friday morning, the 23d inst., WILLIAM D. COWART, of Council Bend, Ark., in the 40th year of his age.

Pants, $1 50 to $5 per pair.
Vests, $1 to $2 50 each.
Business Coats, $5 50 to $7 each.
Dress and Frock Coats, $8 to $15 each.
Heavy Overcoats, $5 50 to $10 each.
Moscow Beaver Overcoats (custom made) from $10 to $25 each.

WE ARE BOUND TO SELL GOODS, and shall not hesitate at any sacrifice to effect our object.

We Defy Competition,

Either as regards quality, price or style of our Goods.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, all colors, $1 per pair.

☞ Come early, and we will guarantee you greater bargains than ever, at

Elsons' Mammoth Cheap Store

No. 279 Main Street.

nov17

NOTICES.

NOTICE—

To all whom it may concern:

I will, on the first Monday in December next, apply for letters of administration on the estate of J

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WM. H. FITCH, JR. is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing municipal election. nov19 te

JOHN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
J. W. KING.
au7 te

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
The PLANTATION of the late John F. Hamlin, deceased, containing 1150 acres, situated eight miles east of Memphis, near the Pigeon Roost Road; 600 acres cleared and in a fine state for cultivation. The place will be rented in a body or any number of acres, to suit tenants. Houses all new and in good order, with many conveniences, including Gin, Mill, Blacksmith's Shop, etc.
Also, 2000 acres of rich bottom land in Tunica county, Miss., opposite Helena, five miles from the river, with comfortable improvements and under good fence; will be rented in a body or in quantity to suit tenants. 400 acres open land.
Apply to F. W. IRVINE, 278 Front Row, for further information, or JOHN R. CARNES, Administrator John F. Hamlin, deceased.
Memphis, November 20, 1867. nov22 1m

FOR RENT—
A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 309 Alabama street.
nov21 1f

FOR RENT—
A new brick Business House, three stories high, with cellar and all necessary improvements, just completed at No. 2 Howard's Row. Also, the Wheatley plantation, eight miles south of Memphis, between the river and Horn Lake road. It contains 600 acres of fertile open land under good fence, with improvements located so as to make the place susceptible of division into three tracts of 200 acres each. This is one of the best places in the country, suitable for grain or cotton-growing, or for a stock farm.
Apply to Dr. D. D. Saunders, 37 South Court street, or J. C. Weaver, on the plantation.
nov8 2w

FOR RENT—
the residence of Dr. WM. V. TAYLOR, Sr., on Poplar street extended, just beyond city limits, and within one hundred yards of the city railway. The house contains ten rooms with out-houses, two large cisterns, and all other necessary conveniences, together with Three acres of Land attached, comprising rich garden spot, orchard, etc.
Will be rented either for one year, or leased to a good tenant for a term of years.
For terms, etc., apply to
J. A. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law, over Commercial Bank.
nov16 2w

FOR RENT—
My residence on Thornton avenue, between Old Market and Alabama streets, where I now reside; 2½ acre of land, house eleven rooms, stable, etc.; all the conveniences of a country home, at the same time convenient to the business part of the city. Possession given the first of December or sooner if desired.
J. H. WAGGENER,
nov13 1m 294 Main street.

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
6-22 1f No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—
Store Houses Nos. 386 and 381 Shelby street. Also, a large office in the Walker block.
Apply to THOS. H. COCKE,
oct5 1f 279½ Main street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oct8-1f J. W. PAGE, JR.

TO RENT—
Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Webster block or Milton Place, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p.m. se21

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1868.

A SMALL FARM, in the immediate vicinity of Germantown, and not more than half a mile from the depot, containing some seventy-five acres, about half of which is in cultivation, the balance in grass and timber, with a good and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms, with out-house, etc., a good spring of never failing water, and other appendages. Possession given on the 1st of January next and ending the 31st of December following. Apply to Horace T. Jones, living in sight of the place
nov5-law4w* HENRY T. JONES.

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE."
The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of Lease apply at the office of
KENNY & PORTER,
Real Estate Agents, Kit Williams' Block,
oct 1f Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No 1 and 2.

WANTS.

WANTED—
A situation as Book-keeper or Salesman. References given, if required. Apply at this office. nov20

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men every where to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and for illuminating purposes of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is no more explosive than a tallow-candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney. It does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The manufacture of it is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold wealth.
For further information, call on or address
H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
1f19 Memphis, Tenn.

LOST--FOUND.

$25 REWARD—
For any information that will lead to the recovery of a cockeyed Light Bay Mules, aged 3 years each, one a pure the other a horse mule, strayed on the 8th of this month, and was last heard from at Collierville, going in the direction of Memphis. The above reward will be cheerfully paid. Any person knowing of the same will please send to E. K'NG, North St. Plenasant, Marshall county, Miss. nov26 1w

LOST, STRAYED or STOLEN—
Three COWS from Alabama street, between Market street and the Raleigh road, on Saturday, the 16th inst.—one a Red Cow with a bell on; one a full White one, and one Brindle on both sides, with nearly white belly and her back is full white. Any information left with me will be liberally rewarded.
MICHAEL JOYCE,
Alabama street, next to Soda Water Factory.
nov19 1w*

FOR SALE.

For Sale.

THE undersigned offers one-half interest in the MISSISSIPPI HOTEL, opposite the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Depot.
J. A. SIGNAIGO,
nov19 1w Administrator.

VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

—FOR—

SALE or RENT,

THE farm known as the Richardson place, in Tipton county, Tenn., five miles below Randolph, containing 996 acres, of which 450 acres are cleared and under a fine state of cultivation. There are on the place a comfortable dwelling house and negro cabins, a good gin house, and all necessary outhouses. Terms reasonable. Apply to Ashe, McLennan & Co., 284 Front St., Memphis, or to the undersigned at Covington, Tennessee.
no5 1m J. R PALMER.

FOR SALE.

Four Hundred Acres of Fine Land,

ONLY fifty acres cleared, balance heavily timber & ; most of it above overflow, situated on Loosa Hatchie river, three miles north of Raleigh.
Terms of purchase are very favorable.
Apply to FIN S BURROW,
Raleigh, Tenn.,
Or to L. G. RIVES, Attorney at Law, Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn. no3 1m

FOR SALE—
A good second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS (little used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 304 Front street, or
au23 1f W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Land For sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for cash, or part cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
mh3-1f 283 Main street, Memphis

KNABE PIANOS!

KNABE PIANOS!

THESE unrivalled instruments are fully warranted for seven years, and are for sale at
NO. 375 MAIN ST., (Jackson Block,)
Memphis, Tennessee,
se22 1f By LEOPOLD GOEPEL

Notice to Tax Payers.

BY order of Board of County Commissioners, I will proceed to issue DISTRESS WARRANTS to all owners of PERSONAL PROPERTY in shelby county, whose taxes shall remain due and unpaid after the 30th day of November, 1867.
PHILIP GARVIN,
Tax Collector Shelby county, Tenn.
Ledger, Post and German paper copy one week. nov15

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made by D. C. Trader, Esq., at the December Term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, for letters of administration on the estate of A. W. Arnold, deceased, by order of Court.
JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk,
nov22 1d

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

SATURDAY, : : : : : NOVEMBER 23, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	1:55 p.m.	6:40 a.m
Through Mail Daily	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m
Somerville Accommodation		
Daily (Sundays excepted)	7:45 a.m.	2:10 p.m

Ticket office, 278 corner of South Court st.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m

SAM. B. JONE, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	5 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sun. day)	3:45 p.m.	6:30 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. oct9

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 3:15 p.m.
For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.
For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.
All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.
For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and Whitebriver, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.
R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL. Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.
ED. M. MAGEVNEY,
Supt. of Circulation.

INDICTED.—Oliver Thomas was indicted by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court and awaits trial.

CONFERENCE.—The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) is now in session at Jackson, Tenn.

THE BRILLIANT.—The restaurant department is now in full tide of successful operation. A free oyster lunch is set out daily during the usual hours.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.—Gen. Hancock and *suite* passed down last evening on the steamer Mississippi, bound for New Orleans.

MEMPHIS MILITIA.—The bill providing for the payment of the militia, called out here by the Federal commanders, has been referred in the Senate to the Committee on Federal Relations.

WOULD STEAL.—A colored damsel, named Martha Smith, is under arrest on the charge of stealing a lot of clothing from her employer, who resides on Madison street.

TURNED LOOSE.—The negro Joe Warfield, arrested some days since, charged with the murder of a banker in Illinois, has been, for want of prosecution, set at liberty by the Federal commanders, who have

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, November 22, 1867. }

There is very little doing in money matters outside the necessary transactions preparatory to the movement of cotton. Commercial paper is not looked upon favorably as a general thing but our banks are doing something in that way—not enough to cause more than a temporary relief to some favored party, but still enough to say that commercial paper is not anchored entirely.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 136⅞, and by noon it had advanced ⅛c. The closing rate will be found in another column. The usual paucity of transactions characterised our room to-day, and the combined purchases of all our dealers would not reach a respectable shipping sum. They bought at 137@137⅛c.

Silver is unchanged.

Exchange is still in large supply. The buying rate is unchanged at ½c discount, but there is some variation in checking rates. In most instances sales are made at par, but when a current abundance is on hand it can be bought at ⅛ to ¼c off.

In City Scrip we have no change to note. The demand is still active and the offerings fair. Dealers buy at 45@46c, and sell at 47@48c. We learn of some orders on hand to be filled on speculation for non-residents.

County Scrip is not so active. Dealers, however, are proposing to pay 70 to 75c, and sell at 75@80c.

There is no Police Scrip on the market. Brokers are seeking for it at 75 to 78c, and sell at 80c.

The following, affecting Life Insurance Policies, will be of interest to many of our readers: In the Supreme Court of Missouri a decision was rendered in the case of Eliza Loos vs. the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, which will be read with interest by insurance men as well as insurers. On the 4th of April, 1866, Lewis Loos executed a policy of $5,000 on his life, payable in fifteen years to himself, or should he die before that time, to his heirs or representatives. On the 16th of September he died, and the executors of the estate claimed that the insurance money should be appropriated by them, for the settlement of the estate To this the daughter of the deceased, Miss Eliza Loos, demurred, claiming that she, as the only surviving "heir" was entitled to the entire sum, and the executors, on the other hand, holding that as the "representatives" it came under their control. Eliza instituted a suit, and was defeated in the Circuit Court, but on an appeal to the Supreme Court she has been more successful, the Court deciding that "the intent is the manifest object to be taken, and the plaintiff being the only child and sole heir is entitled to the money." The word "representative" used in the policy in conjunction with the word "heir," can not disturb her title nor divert the money to other sources.

The government of Canada will, during the present season, submit to Parliament a plan for the establishment of a Government Savings Bank. The Provincial notes in circulation on the 6th of November amounted to $3,818,212 specie, in reserve $800,000.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 25 per cent.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate	GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tenn, old issue	28	Augusta L. & I. Co	...
" " New Issue	60	Bank of Augusta	50
" " Chattanooga	10	" " Athens	40
" " Middle Tenn	90	" " Columbus	7
City Bank	60	" " Commerce	6
Merchant's Bank	95	" " Fulton	60
Northern Bank	20	" " Ex'tre State	20
" "	10	" " Middle Ga	80
Goose "	35	" " Savannah	35
Planters' "	98	" " State of Ga	12
Union "	80	Centr'l R. R. B'k Co	95
Shelbyville "	80	City B'k of Augusta	25
Southern "	90	Farm'rs & M'ch'cs	6
Traders' "	90	Ga. R. R. & B'k Co	95
ALABAMA.		Marine Bank	90
Bank of Mobile	95	Mch'ts & Pl'rs B'k	5
" Montgomery	45	Planters' Bank	5
" Selma	30	Union Bank	5
Commercial Bank	12	Mechanic's Bank	2
Eastern "	42	Man'fact'rs "	6
Northern "	6	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Central "	6	Bank of Camden	30
Southern "	98	" Charleston	15
NORTH CAROLINA.		" Chester	7
Bank of Cape Fear	20	" Georgetown	12
" Charlotte	2	" Hamburg	13
" Clarendon	2	" Newburg	90
" Commerce	12	" S. Carolina	7
" Fayetteville	7	" State, old issue	10
" Lexington	10	" State, new	5
" N. Carolina	40	Union Bank	2
" Wadesboro'	30	Commercial Bank	2
" Washington	10	Exchange Bank	10
" Wilmington	10	Fm'rs & Exch'ge	5
" Yanceyville	5	Merchants' Bank	8
Commercial Bank	18	People's Bank	90
Farmers' B'k of N. C	20	Planters' "	6
Merchants' Bank	40	Plant'rs & M'ch'cs B'k	18
Miners & Plant'rs B'k	25	South W. R. R	22
LAND WARRANTS.		State Bank	3
40 acres, war 1812	$ 58	Union "	00
80 " " "	80		
120 " " "	100		
160 " " "	140		
160 " not "	135		

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, $7 for 1 lo. sterling.
France, Switzerland & Belgium, 5 55 francs for $1 00.
GERMANY.
Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold thaler.
Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prussian thaler.
Frankfort, 61½c for 1 guilder.
Sweden, 41¾c for one rix dollar.

BONDS.

M. & C. R. R. bonds	75
M. & C. R. R. coupons	85
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22
M. & O. R. R. coupons	32
Tenn. bonds, old	66
" new	64
Tenn. coupons	70
Miss. C. R. R. 1st m'g'e's	50
" 2d " "	50
Memp'is City b'nds	43
" coupons	55

The closing Liverpool dispatch of yesterday, received to-day, report ed that market active with uplands 8¼d, orleans 8¾d. It opened this morning the same, and at 2 p.m. it was nominally unchanged. The close dispatch announced cotton quiet at same quotations with sales of 8,000 bales; sales for the week, 60,000 bales—to speculators, 2,000 bales, and for export, 10,000 bales; stock on hand, 483,000 bales, of which 107,000 is American. The New York market was inactive at the opening and prices drooping; middling, 17¾c; Mobile, 18¾c; Orleans, 18¾c. At 12:30 transactions were very small and prices declining; middling, 17⅝@17¾c; Mobile, 18c; Orleans, 18⅛c. At 3 p.m. the market was limited and drooping with middlings at 17½c; sales for the day 1000 bales. Our market was not active and sales were irregular. Buyers were offering but 15c for bright middlings, but in some instances paid 15¾c. Holders are disposed to await future events and many tables were not uncovered during the day. We quote the market dull and tending lower.

Inferior	9 @11
Ordinary	12½@13
Good Ordinary	15½@14
Low Middling	14½@14¾
Middling Strict	15 @15½
Good Middling	15½@15¾

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1		1,080
Received to-day	1,581	
Received previously	57 391	58 972
		60,052
Exported to day	1,346	
Exported previously	46,881	48,237
Stock on hand		11,715

The general markets are dull and prices favor buyers on nearly all articles of consumption. The flour market is nearly dull and depressed with little demand outside a small local trade. Meats are firmer to day. Mess Pork is held at $22 50@23, with occasional sales at $22. Clear Sides, 16@16½c. Clear Bulk Sides, 15@15½c. Smoulders, 12½@13c. Bulk Shoulders, 11@11½c. Plain Sugar cured Hams, 22@23c. Sugar-cured Canvassed Hams, 24@27c. Lard, in kegs, 16c; tierces, 15½c. Corn is weaker to-day; choice yellow sold on landing at 107c, and white at 110@112½c. Oats are dull at 70@72c. Bran dull at $26@28. Hay, on levee, $22@24; from store, $25@26. Cornmeal is dull at $5 65@5 75 from levee and store by the dray load. Fresh Meal from Nashville arrives daily and sells at $5 25 for full weight barrels. Eggs are very scarce and sold to-day at 30 to 40c. Apples are dull at $2@3 for common to choice. Potatoes are still dull—choice sell at $4 to $4 50 from store, and common at $3 50 to $3 75; sack potatoes are held at $1 50 to 1 65 per bushel. Sweet potatoes in demand; prairieniers, Seeds—New Orgnaies are held at 26c, and second-hand, 15 to 18c, with a good demand from the interior. Chickens are in fair supply at $5 50 to $6 00 for old and young. Onions are scarce and firm at $4 00 to $4 25 per bbl. Cement $4 75 to $5 per bbl. Butter is in good demand; Goshen, 43@45c; choice western, 38@40c; good 30@35c; common, not in demand. Cheese is ranging in good demand at 26½@27c for India, 25@27c for Kentucky power, and 24@25c for hand made. Flour very quiet; superfine $7 25 X $8@10 50, XX $11@12 50, XXX $13@14; fancy brands $14 50@15 00. Meal in good supply; No. 1 half bbls $10 50@11; No. 2 $9 50@10; No 1 kit, $2 75@3; No. 2 $2 50@2 75; No. 3 $2 25@2 50. Molasses firm at 70@80c for St. Louis rebolled; New Orleans, old crop, 65c in barre's; syrup, $1@1 50. Sugar firm 18½@19c for white crushed and powdered and coffee sugars at 17½@18½@18c; brown 14@17c. Rio 09@c, for to choice, 24@27½c. Cuff Lime $2 00@2 25; Cape Lime, $2 00@2 25. Western reserve cheese, 16@16½c; factory, 17@18c; English dairy, 18@19c. Dommoch whisky, $1 75@2; imitation Bourbon, $2 25@3; Bourbon, sgd.

Game scarce—quail, $2 50 per dozen; prairie chickens, $5; ducks, $4@4 50; rabbits, $2 50; squirrels, $2; wild turkeys, 10@12½c per pound. The late cool weather has brought down meats to market in fair quantities—dressed hogs are held at 7c.

The live stock market is unchanged—No. 1 beef cattle sell at 5@6c gross; inferior, 3@4c; sheep, $4@5 for No. 1, and inferior dull at $3@3 50. Hogs, 7@8c gross.

OWEN SMITH,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

WM. H. ANDREWS,

Grocer

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

284 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE have on hand a large lot of fine BOURBON; also, a general assortment of Groceries and Plantation Supplies. nov16 1m

THOS FENNER. H. BENNETT. D. W. BOWMAN.

FENNER, BENNETT & BOWMAN,

Commission Merchants,

134 Pearl Street,

NEW YORK.

Office at 15 Union Street, (R. E. Lee Block.)

LIBERAL advances made on Cotton consigned to our house in New York.
Memphis, November 13, 1867. nov13 1m

GAS FIXTURES.

WE have received and opened a splendid assortment of

Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Pillars and Shade,

Of the latest and best style. For sale at Manufacturer's prices.

PULLEN & HAMMOCK,
No. 273 MAIN STREET,
nov16-2w (Opposite Court Square.)

FOR SALE.

158 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND—TEN miles from Memphis. Terms easy. Apply to E. K. CLARKE,
nov9-1m* 302 Front Street.

To Creditors of Bankrupts.

PERSONS receiving notices that the'r debtors have filed petitions to be declared bankrupts, will do well to immediately prove their claims, and forward them to the proper Courts, or they will be barred. I have the blanks necessary, and can put them in proper shape, at small expense. HUME F. HILL,
U. S. Commissioner, No. 18 Madison street.
nov14 1w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern: Having taken out Letters of Administration on the estates of Charles Cordes and Henry Cordes, I hereby notify all persons having claims on these Estates to come forward and present them properly authenticated, etc., within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. A. CORDES, Administrator.
Bullock & Anderson, attorneys. oct9 1m*

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Poplar Street, East of Orleans.

Mrs. M. E. POPE, Principal.

PERSONS wishing to enter pupils will please call after 3 p.m., or at any time Saturday. sept 15

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

aug1 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metalic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

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WM. H. ANDREWS,

Grocer

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

284 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,

RECTIFIER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LIQUORS,

No. 226 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

Common, Rectified and Bourbon

WHISKIES,

Supplied to the Trade

At the Lowest Market Prices.

nov12 1m

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on White river, Ark., 15 miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred acres (15 feet above the late overflow), the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power), Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 600 gallons), all three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address Mrs. M. L. H.
my4 tf Tappan's Office.

Marshal's Sale.

Toler & Singleton, vs. Steam Tug Cherokee, etc.

IN pursuance of the order of the Hon. Connally F. Trigg, United States District Judge for the District of Tennessee, I shall sell, on

TUESDAY, NOV. 26TH, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.,

At the Public Landing, to the highest bidder, the Steamboat or Tug CHEROKEE, her engines, Machinery, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture. Terms of sale—Cash.

J. M. TOMENY, U. S. Marshal
For the District of West Tennessee.
By J. B. HINDMAN, Deputy U. S. M.
nov15 td

Wagon and Carriage Material

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00@$15 00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	— @ 25 25
Buggy wheels	10 00@ 11 00
Buggy hubs, perset	1 25@ 2 00
Wagon hubs, do	1 60@ 4 00
Buggy spokes, do	3 00@ 5 00
Wagonspokes, do	2 75@ 3 75
Bent felloes, do	1 80@ 3 85
Sawed felloes, do	1 50@ 3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	65@ 90
Buggy poles, each	— @ 80
Wagon single trees and N. Yokes, doz	2 00@ 2 20
Plow handles, per dozen	1 50@ 2 00
Buggy beds, each	14 50@ 17 50

sep8 dawsim

BANKS AND BANKING

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cassier.

TENNESSEE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,

Corner Court and Main Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

JNO. C. LANIER, Pres't. W. H. CHERRY, President Gayoso Savings Institution. dent Merchants' National Bank.
JAS ELDER, President P. C. BETHELL, DeSoto Bank. J. K. P. PRITCHARD.
se29 3m

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.
D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.
nlyz1 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.
W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.
T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.
R. E. GARTH, : : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE

BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

ap10 tf

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.
oct2 3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.
R. C. BRINKLEY, - - Vice-President.
C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Cashier.
T. W. JOHNSTON, - - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS

GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - - President.
FRED. WARNER, - - - - - Cashier.
my22 tf

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.
L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg.]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. au1 tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.
J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS. SPECHT,	C. A. LAMMAN,
A. CORDES,	JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFFHEIMER,	NICH FRECH,
H. H. MCTTE,	E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN,	AND. RENKERT,
J. J. JENNY.	

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

au21

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO,

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the sub-criber, and they will be forwarded with great promptness during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and they will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't,
Charlotte, N. C.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

NO material which has ever been discovered has effected greater benefits in the household economy than

McGIMSEY'S MAGIC SOAP.

It is a labor saving invention, as well as an invaluable remedy in Scurvy, Scald Head, Eruptions of the Skin and Piles. Dandruff is removed from the head, the Teeth whitened and cleans d, Flaie and Jewelry cleaned. Stains effectually removed from Carpets, Furniture, Clothes, Paint, Varnish or Marble, with the greatest facility and without injury to the material. It is a great saving of time and labor in washing clothes. It is the only known Soap which will wash Flannels with the ease of cotton or linen without fulling or shrinking. All these important objects can be effected without injury to the skin or the most delicate fabrics. It possesses no deleterious qualities whatever. The world is challenged to produce a soap which possesses so many valuable properties and which is so innocuous and safe. It is a home invention, and defies competition in any part of the world. It has become a necessity in Memphis, and its use is rapidly spreading throughout the South, and eventually will extend over the Yankee States, North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica. Manufactured solely by C. F. McGimsey, Memphis, Tenn., and sold at the following places in the city at wholesale and retail: Page & Co.'s, Dean's, Taylor's Drug Store, Poplar street, King's, corner of Third and Adams; Oliver & Co.'s DeSoto Block, Madison street; will soon be found at any respectable family grocery or drug store. The proprietor is determined that its manufacture shall keep pace with the rapidly extending demand for its use. au16

SOUTHERN

TRIMMING EMPORIUM

JAMES G. MOFFATT,

347 Main St., South of Union,

IMPORTER OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

French and German Buttons,

Fancy Goods, Notions,

Zephyr Worsted,

Worsted Patterns,

Real Laces, English Hosiery,

Toys, French Corsets.

Agent for the celebrated

Boulevard Hoop Skirts!

RAILROADS.

Quick Time

BY THE

NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE,

Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads, via McKenzie.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave Depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at 4:30 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 6:40 a.m. next day. This train arrives at Nashville Union Depot.

Seven Hours and Forty-five Minutes

in advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at 11:00 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 4:00 p.m. next day. This route is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur.

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00.

Through Tickets via Nashville to CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, ATLANTA, and all Points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA and the CAROLINAS.

Fare as Low as by any Other Route.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 277½ Main street, and at the Depot, Head of Main street.

M. GRIDLEY, Ticket Agent. SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company call at all the principal Hotels before the departure of Trains, and check Baggage to all Points. By leaving orders at Ticket Office, 277½ Main street, will call at any part of the city or steamboat landing.

JOHN H. JONES,
October 1, 1867. Sup't M. C. T. Co.
oct 1tf

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
MEMPHIS, TENN., September 27, 1867. }

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4:30 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humbolt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains Baggage Checked through to all important places. Persons holding through Tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot.

General Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. oct 1f

F. E. RADCLIFF,

Contractor and General Agent

FOR THE SALE OF

Stone Drain Pipe of all Sizes, Louisville Cement, Alabama Lime, Plaster of Paris, Etc.,

Has removed his office to

No. 39 Madison Street,

Between Main and Second,

WHERE he will attend to all orders promptly. Especial attention by experienced men given to all kinds of sewering.
my5 tf

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.

THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.

In addition to the FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore they now offer his ALLIGATOR TIE, which teeth so arranged as to instantly clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale, and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized; but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Steamers and Sailing Vessels recently published in the Newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & LATTING,
General Agents, New Orleans,

For sale by

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,
HARRIS, COCHRAN & Co.,
Memphis,

And other dealers and Grocery Merchants.
se22 zo6

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES—
(Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, etc.)
Preserved Canton Ginger, in Syrup;
" " Dry;
CRASS & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES—
(Chowcow, Onions, Cauliflower, etc.)
New Peaches in Cans—2 and 3 lbs.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

300 Main Street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
And fine SYRUP;
HARRISON'S FLOUR;
GRAHAM or UNBOLTED FLOUR;
SUGARS—all kinds.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

300 Main Street.

MACKEREL—
No. 1 SHORE, BAY and MESS, all nice, for Family use;
NEW CODFISH;
NEW HERRING.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

oc31 300 Main Street.

OFFICE MEMPHIS GAYOSO GAS COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN., November 7 1867.

To the Stockholders of the Memph's Gayoso Gas Company:

An additional call of twenty per cent. on the subscribed stock of the Company is hereby made payable at the Company's office, southwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets, on or before the 15th day of November, 1867.

JOHN DONOVAN, President.
GARLAND P. WARE, Secretary. nov8 10t

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

J. H. MCCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

RANDALL & HEATH,

Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists,

CHICKASAW IRON WORKS.

S. E. Cor. of Second and Winchester Sts.,

(Opposite Market Square),

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WILL furnish all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings on short notice and at most reasonable rates; and especially, keep on hand at all times the various sizes of Gin Castings. se22 2m

ABSTRACT OFFICE,

ROOM NO. 1,

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's office, compiled by the late HENRY A. CRISE; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having occurred in all that time), we are enabled to furnish complete deraignments of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
se20 tf Successors to Bond & Campbell.

R. W. LAMB. E. B. LAMB.

STORAGE

—BY—

R. W. LAMB & CO.,

—FOR—

Cotton and Merchandize Generally,

At Charleston Cotton Shed,

Corner of Adams St., and Charleston Avenue,
au30 tf MEMPHIS, TENN.

LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

240 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. LYONS,
J. FIES,
I. HARTORIUS. } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—That I will apply at the November term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., for letters of administration on the estate of Fred. Seefrid, deceased,
oct9 law6w F. PFEMFERT.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

A GEM.

[We do not know who is the author of this almost perfect poem. As published elsewhere, there are evident mistakes in the fourth and fifth verses, which we correct. The last line *can not* have been written, "Why you are so sweet;" nor the word "distress" have ended the fourth line of the fourth verse:]

From the St. James Magazine.]

THE AUTUMN OF THE HEART.

The corn bows its head to the sickle,
The nightingale's murmur is hushed,
Rain-tears from the autumn trees trickle,
Beech-fruits in the forest lie crushed,
We have fought, but the battle is ending;
We are wounded and sick from the fight;
Blue shadows around us descending
Breathe Kisses of night.

We have journeyed, not heeding our danger,
Cried in wild supplication above:
We have loved till our eyes lost their anger,
And hatred became always with love,
Red roses are dying which wreathed us—
We are stamped with the iron that sears;
Dead vine in compassion be quenched us
Its relic of tears.

Ah, me! but the summer was pleasant!
Shall we die and lie dreaming again?
Would we yield the chill days of the present
For an hour of the past and its pain?
Do we hunger for kisses that stung us?
Of long for the lips that have lied?
Must they stoop for the gauntlet they've flung us,
Weep? Creep to their side?

We cringe to these sowers of sorrow;
We cry for a blighted care;
We dream for a night; on the morrow
We gather the tears of despair.
We bow to our grief and privation;
We pay for the pleasures that cloy;
Our work is to build the foundation
They love to destroy.

Oh, women with hearts brimming over
With passions we never can feel,
The world is too weak to discover
The mystical love you conceal.
Our sorrow, not ours the reproving;
Your triumph, and ours the defeat;
Our lives are made bitter from loving,
While yours is the sweet.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW YORK, November 22—A *World's* special say: "Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, telegraphs to-night from Raleigh that the Radicals have certainly carried the State, by a decided majority, in the question of calling a convention under the Reconstruction Act."

CINCINNATI, November 22.—The particulars of the railroad accident at Lockland, Ohio, yesterday represent the scene as horrible in the extreme. The crash was terrible, the cars of the passenger train being all jammed into each other. The ladies in the sleeping car were crushed between the timbers, one having her head taken completely off, and another her entrails torn out. The names of the killed are: Harriet, Rebecca, Sarah and Elizabeth Morgan, of New Orleans, and Charles Jackson, of Boston. Mr. Jackson lost his life in endeavoring to save the ladies. The wounded are: Richard Carr, Toledo, arm broken; John Wheeler, Wapokenetts, Ohio, rib broken; Chas. Shives, Wspokenetta, knee and elbow injured; David Brown, Boston, contusions of arms, hip and head; Christopher Hoffman, severe contusions of face and body; E. Goscraft, Dayton, C. W. Cowden, Vanwest, and Mrs. C. H. Culbertson, of Troy, Ohio, all slightly bruised; Peter Colter, New Jersey, slightly bruised; C. Haynes, Cincinnati, bruised in the head; Mrs. Jones, (colored,) of New York, slightly bruised; Miss Winder, Cincinnati, severely cut in the hip; Miss Lizzie Ewing, Cincinnati, ankles badly cut; Mr. Brewer, engineer of the train, was badly bruised in attempting to rescue the Morgan sisters. The entire train was destroyed, but the baggage and express matter was saved.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The *Times'* special says Gen. Grant will soon submit to Congress the report of Major Whittlesy, who was detailed last spring to visit West Point and the various leading colleges of the country, with the view to suggest a plan for the introduction of military instruction. The plan contemplates a bureau of military education in the War Department, under the charge of a Director General, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier General. Statutes are to designate the colleges, in which the President is to appoint two military professors. Students who pursue military studies are to have books and camp equipage furnished free. A limited number of college graduates, showing the greatest proficiency in military studies, are to have their names published in the *Army Register;* and one graduate per year from each college will be commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the army—on the same footing with West Point graduates.

Detective Baker was brought under arrest before the Judiciary Committee as a witness yesterday. His excuse was that he thought he was not wanted unless a certain woman could be found, whom he had been searching for, but could not find.

Gen. Grant, in his report, estimates the expenses of the War Department for the next fiscal year at seventy millions, and shows that there have been important retrenchments. He states that Gen. Sherman is of opinion that peace with the Indians is firmly established. Grant is silent regarding the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau after it expires by law, but indorses all the Military Commanders who are enforcing the reconstruction act.

A special says, considerable progress is reported in completing arrangements for the next annual session of Congress.

It is said that the President proposes to recommend to Congress a reorganization of all the Executive departments, with a view to securing the efficient management of the details of the business of each.

Jefferson Davis' counsel will object to his being tried by Judge Underwood, charging that the latter had shown himself bitterly prejudiced against him. They will also object to the negro jury as illegal and incompetent. If the Court overrules these objections, the counsel will abandon the case.

Secretary McCulloch stated to day that his report on the finances will not be sent to Congress until the day after the President's message is transmitted in December.

TORTOLA.

The Accounts of the Hurricane Greatly Exaggerated.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, November 18.—The Colonial Office not having received any particulars of the alleged sinking of the island of Tortola and drowning of 10,000 people, in answer to telegrams sent to officials in the West Indies, the story is generally discredited here, or at least believed to be greatly exaggerated.

By the Gulf Cable.]

HAVANA, November 18.—Neither the British Consul nor any other party has received any particulars of the alleged sinking of the island of Tortola. There are only rumors of serious disaster by the hurricane of the 29th, but no definite facts. The